

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press.

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Miscellaneous.

ORIGIN OF THE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS AT DAMASCUS.

The immediate cause of the massacre at Damascus is thus stated by a correspondent of the Boston Traveller, under date of Beirut, July 14, 1860:
"On Monday, the 10th inst., children who had been making crosses in the mud, and otherwise insulting the Christians of Damascus, were arrested by the Governor, and after a short imprisonment, were sent to sweep the streets of the Christians. This step was the alleged cause of the outbreak, and every Frank considered it but a part of the general plan to produce the result which I am about to communicate. A mob of about five hundred persons rushed to the relief of these children, and attacked the Christian's quarters at 2 o'clock p. m. At this hour, the Christian merchants were away from their homes in the business part of the city, and were unable to reach their families after the breaking forth of the insurrection. The signal for death and destruction having thus been given, the work of slaughter commenced, and at the date of the latest advice—yesterday, at 3 p. m., the work of murder and pillage was still going on."

THE GRANARY OF THE WEST.

The Chicago Press and Tribune, in an answer to an article in the Nashville Banner, makes the following estimate of the crops of the Northwest:
Wheat has grown up a bushel of wheat short of 26,000,000, and Indiana about 13,000,000. The wheat crop of Wisconsin will exceed 17,000,000, Iowa 14,000,000, Minnesota 5,000,000, and Michigan 8,000,000.—Your estimate of Ohio, 25,000,000, is about correct; but many of her best informed citizens think her crop will reach 28,000,000. Thus you perceive that the seven Northwestern States have produced 118,000,000 bushels of wheat. The surplus that can be spared from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, after keeping abundance for bread and seed, will be equal to half of their whole crop. If your people in the South are likely to be destitute of bread, they can draw on the "Prairie State" for wheat enough to make two millions of barrels of flour, and still have enough and to spare. As to corn our State will produce 150,000,000 bushels. An ordinary crop would be 120,000,000. You must not judge the agricultural capacity of Illinois in 1860 by Illinois in 1850.

COUNTERFEIT GOLD.

The New York banks and the Sub Treasury office in that city were the public against the ingenious and very dangerous counterfeit of the ten dollar gold pieces, which are circulated extensively and almost defy detection except by an expert. The genuine coin is opened, full one-half the gold taken out, and then filled with platinum or some other equally heavy substance, and then closed up; the coin itself, to all appearances, remaining the same in all respects, even to the specific weight. Specimens of the spurious coin are exhibited which would seem to defy detection by ordinary skill or even the most expert of pure gold left in a ten dollar piece is scarcely equal to \$4.50.

AN ARMY OF FIRE.—Hardly a day passes but we hear of some census taker's attempt to impose upon the uninformed, as they go round taking the census. One of these Deputy Marshals, as we have just been informed, came across a poor mountain farmer, who, not being able to own a horse, had to plough his crop with a yoke of small steers, and told the poor man that if he voted for "Ad valorem," he would have to pay two dollars tax each year on his steers!—Greensboro Patriot.

PLENTY OF GRAIN IN THE NORTHWEST.—The Wisconsin papers say that State will produce this year 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, and it is said that Minnesota will export more grain this year than the total yield for four years past. The Chicago Press says the amount of surplus corn which Illinois can spare out of the crop now maturing is immense, and it would be difficult to exaggerate it.

WYTHEVILLE, Va., Aug. 26.—O. Stait, editor of the Wytheville Telegraph, yesterday shot and killed W. W. Hanson, Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Wytheville. The difficulty grew out of newspaper publications.

What an Englishman thinks of Saratoga.

One of the reporters of the London Times came over in the Great Eastern, and is now reporting the progress of the Prince for that journal. Before entering Canada, he visited several points of interest in the United States. Of Saratoga Springs he writes:
"Saratoga, as a place of fashionable resort, is, in the season, one of the most extraordinary places of its kind, perhaps in the world. The village is a mere accident of the situation; the hotels are Saratoga, and they are such hotels as only Americans can show. After living at those magnificent palaces at New York, the St. Nicholas, the Fifth Avenue, the New York or the Clarendon, in each of which a thousand guests (and often double that number in the St. Nicholas) are constantly stopping, one is apt to imagine that there is nothing further to be learned of these 'institutions' of America. But at Saratoga your ideas on such subjects receive an immense development. The hotels are as grand, though totally different from all others. Two of them, the United States and Union Hall, occupying five acres of ground."

The dining saloons are bigger than the Moral Hall and are laid with tables to dine 1,000 people; the dancing rooms are larger, loftier, and handsomer than any two rooms of the kind we have in all London. The grounds, attached to these are almost little parks, where between the trees are detached cottages, all belonging to the hotels, and occupied by wealthy Southerners, and others willing to pay any price for that inestimable luxury in America—a little privacy. To these hotels, and to Saratoga generally, some 25,000 people come in the season to drink the waters, to dress, drive, lounge, gamble, and go away again after a six week's stay, to Newport, Niagara, or any place where American citizens in a holiday can enjoy that life and luxurious life to which they seem particularly given. The waters at Saratoga, unlike the nauseous doses so mercilessly crammed down visitors at other places, are not only really good, but, what is more, are really nice, something like Seltzer water and Johannisberg. Visitors get a perfect passion for drinking it, and, as it should be taken in moderation, the effect on some fashionable devotees who throng the fountain in the park all day and drink till they get alarmed for their safety, is, of course, anything but beneficial. Taken moderately to the extent of two or three glasses of a morning, they are, I believe, justly reputed to be of the greatest benefit, and some thousands of dozens of Congress water, as it is called, are annually bottled and sent off to England. In the evening, Saratoga seems a charming place—a kind of rural Baden. Every body sits under the colonades of their hotel until the sun goes down, when the ladies saunter through the streets in evening dress, passing with their friends from hotel to hotel, joining in dances, or listlessly promenading between the trees.

Sometimes when I look on this hotel life, brilliant as it is, I cannot help congratulating myself that we have no such hotels in England. To an Englishman it seems an artificial, dressy state of existence—a kind of high comedy life, where the curtain is always raised, and a critical rather than an admiring audience, sirs, judges, praises, or condemns. What it may be behind the scenes, I do not know or care to ascertain; beyond that all the better class of educated and travelled Americans dislike hotel life for families, and can give their reasons for it. As for Saratoga, of course, such a spot is necessary, and seems charming enough, not that it is gay. There may be excitement, but there seems no amusement. The ladies dress "magnificently" three or four times a day, though there are only two or three promenades through which they loiter and display the toilettes—for the well in the morning, for the drive, at dinner, and for the evening. Gentlemen of course find it a great centre of attraction, and the place is even more filled with them than with ladies; and Saratoga in the evening, when the colonades are lit, the visitors all abroad, the band playing and the saloons filled with waltzers, looks wonderfully well. In a word, it is, at this season, not only the fashion, but the rage, and no visitor who wants to see the out of town amusements of the Americans on the greatest, and what passes for the gayest scale, should not omit a visit to Saratoga. After his tour through Canada, the Prince will probably remain there for a day.

The Value of a London Dust Heap.

From an article on the London poor, in the July number of the "Quarterly Review," we clip the following extract. It is a quotation from a book called "The Missing Link":

"The contests of every dust bin in this vast London are carried away periodically. The dustman receives a small gratuity from each household, and when he has collected a cart load, he demands another shilling at the gate of the Paddington wharves, as he deposits it within their precincts. A dust heap is very valuable to the contractor, and a large one is said to be four or five thousand pounds. It has to be sorted, sorted, and disposed of. We can give but a slight idea of its miscellaneous contents. Its chief constituent element is cinders, mixed with bits of coal, from the carelessness or waste of thousands of servants, which the scavengers pick out of the heap to be sold forthwith. The largest and best of the cinders are also selected for the use of laundresses and braziers, whose purpose they answer better than coke. The far greater remainder is called breeze, because it is a portion left after the wind has blown the cinder dust from it, through large upright iron sieves, held and shaken elbow high by the women who stand in the heap, whilst men throw up the stuff into the sieves. The breeze and ashes are sold to brickmakers, the ashes are mixed with the clay of the bricks, and the breeze is used as fuel to burn between their layers."

But the heap likewise includes software and hardware. The former includes all vegetable and animal matter—all that will decompose. Stale fish and dead cats come into this list—the skins of the latter being stripped off by the sitters who can sell them for 4d. or 6d., according to their color, white being most in request. The "hardware" does not merely mean broken pottery, though of this there is a great abundance. Part of the pottery is matched and mended by the women who find it, and becomes their perquisite; the rest, with the oyster-shells, is sold to make new roads."

But hardware in the dust heaps means rags, which go to the paper makers; bones, which go to the bone-boilers; old iron, brass and lead, to salesmen of those metals; broken glass to old glass shops; old carpet, old mattresses, old boxes, old pails, broken tea boards, candlesticks, fenders, old silk handkerchiefs, knives and salt-cellars—not forgetting old shoes, which go in baskets to the translators, who turn old shoes into new; everything, in short, that the householder has thought not worth mending, besides many a wasteful addition which the masters never knew, from mansions where recklessness and extravagance bear rule."

Some of the contents are the sifter's perquisite—a certain amount of cinders and as much paper and wood as they can carry, and corks of bottles, by which alone some boast they can find themselves in shoe-leather; pill boxes and gallipots are their lawful property. Jewelry, silver forks and spoons, and money, are occasionally found, and too often appropriated by the finder. One day a check for a considerable sum was discovered among the waste paper."

The Hudson's Bay Company.

The Richmond Dispatch makes a "sharp" hit at JOHN BULL through this "sharp" company.

JOHN BULL may pay what compliments he pleases to the money making propensities and capacities of BROTHER JONATHAN, but the latter has never yet equalled the former, perhaps from the want of opportunity. Here upon our own continent, we have in the Hudson's Bay Company an example of gigantic cheating which must make the most dishonest corporation in the United States blush for its degeneracy. Having an area of country which considerably exceeds two millions of square miles, and whose principal commercial value is that of the fur-bearing animals which roam over that vast area. The Indians kill these animals, and strip off and prepare their skins, which they sell to the Company, and it is in this article, that the Company almost exclusively deal.

The manner in which the company impose upon these poor savages would make the sharpest American trader ashamed of himself. British authority before us shows the manner in which they do business.—There are about 147,000 Indians in the Company's territories, and 11,000 whites and half-breeds. The Company have 150 trading posts or forts scattered over their territory, and such of the Indians as are engaged in trapping or hunting, attend periodically at these posts, and there are no stores at which he can buy except the Company's stores. The bargain is—so many skins for so many articles of European manufacture. Each trading post is supplied with articles purchased by the Company in England, at the very cheapest rates. Guns, shot, powder, axes and other tools, knives, blankets, pieces of cloth, made up garments, and a long list of necessary articles, are sent out annually to the territories. A Parliamentary committee once examined the Company's tariff, and ascertained that a common coarse blanket was entered at four beavers, the price of the fur which one beaver skin yields never falling below two dollars in the London market, and sometimes as high as \$7.50. Twenty beavers buy a gun, which cost the Company 8 or 10 dollars; the same gun is made exchangeable for five silver foxes, often worth \$250 at the Company's London sales. A four penny comb will buy a bear skin worth \$10, and a six penny knife three martin skins, worth in London \$25. Several years ago the profits of this enterprising Company were estimated at two thousand per cent. Our counting over the water do great injustice when they give Americans the credit of being the only people who know how to traffic and barter.

A SHIP-OF-WAR FULL OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

A letter from one of the officers of the English war steamer sent to Deir-el-Kama, in Syria, to rescue the women and children, gives an interesting account of the same. It says: "We only had about eight boats, but these we began to load with all dispatch, every poor woman and child having to be carried through a tremendous surf to the boats. However, our blue jackets worked well and cheerfully, only I must say that they very unfairly gave preference to the pretty girls, and when any old mother wanted to be carried off I was obliged to order some man personally to do it. Some of the women and children were badly wounded. They had been wounded whilst clinging to their husbands and fathers when they were killed. As soon as the boats were loaded they were sent off to the ship, and the poor wretches stood as close as they would lie on board, and the boat was sent back. After two hours' hard work our decks were packed as close as possible, and we had room for no more. The gun-boat I must tell you, was full of fugitives from Sidon, so that she could not hold any. The sun had set, the surf was increasing fast, and two or three of our boats had been pitched bottom up on the beach, and there were still 700 unfortunate women and children on the beach with hardly a stick of canvas on, and they were all foot sore, having travelled 80 miles the previous day, and some of them had not touched any food for two or three days. I sent for the Druse chief, and made him promise me to take care of them until the morning, when I said we would come again and bring off the rest of them, as the Gannet was firing guns for my recall."

I went off, leaving them all, horrible as I pointed on the beach, poor things! When I went on board I found almost every inch deck covered. We had 700 women and children on board, and only about a score of men who had escaped. It was the most distressing sight I ever saw or hope to see again, for now that the immense fear of death was removed, they began to feel conscious of the full extent of their misfortunes—homes burned down and all their male relations massacred, and they began to scream, tear their hair off in handfuls, and beat their breasts in a most horrible manner. We did all we could to soothe them. Officers and men are all vying with each other in feeding them with biscuits and giving them clothes, &c.—I could tell you hundreds of anecdotes about them, but must reserve them for another time, as we are off directly. Suffice it to say, we took them to Beirut, and after a miserable night for them, poor things, wet through as they were, handed them next morning, and the gunboat was sent up, and brought down the remaining 700 that night."

SHOOTING STARS IN ONE NIGHT.

The New Haven Palladium of Friday contains the following communication: "Observations made here last night show that the annual meteoric display of August has not failed this year. Between 10 P. M. (9 h) and 3 A. M. (10 h) five hundred and sixty five shooting stars were seen by a corps of observers stationed on the top of high buildings in this city. Most of the meteors moved in paths which, if traced back, would in the constellation Perseus. Many of them were more brilliant than stars of the first magnitude, and left sparkling trains. After eleven o'clock the light of the moon interfered with the observations, and doubtless rendered invisible many of the smaller meteors. The Aurora Borealis was visible during the night, and occasionally presented groups of bright streamers, some of them reaching to an altitude of full forty degrees. The night of Wednesday, August 8th, was rainy and cloudy."

THE CROPS IN LOUISIANA.

The Mansfield (De Soto Parish) Eagle says, the corn crop off the river will not reach one third of the usual yield in a seasonable year—and in fact not a single planter on the hills will make more than a sufficiency of corn to supply his own demands, while there are many who will scarcely make a bushel to the acre. There are families in De Soto Parish actually suffering for bread, not being able to procure it for love or money, for the very reason that it is not to be had in the country.

SMASHING THE PLATFORM.—The Breckinridge party in Virginia have already smashed one plank of the platform on which their candidate was placed by their General Convention—the Pacific railroad plank. Now (says the Alexandria Gazette) the question arises, if one State Convention in this way, can break up the platform of the whole party, what is to prevent another State Convention from knocking it to pieces in some other way? There seems to be trouble all round the board.

FROM CHINA.—Important intelligence is received from China by way of Russia. The Celestial Empire is said to be in a very disorganized state, owing to internal disturbances. The insurgents were within fourteen miles of Peking. The British fleet had not left Hong Kong, owing to adverse winds. On the day the mail left a favorable change had occurred, and the fleet was to have immediately.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—The citizens of Durham, Orange Co., suspecting a man who had been lurking in that vicinity for several days of being too intimate with the slaves, took him up on Wednesday last, and administered the last very freely and afterwards pelted him with stones. —Raleigh Press.

DOUGLAS KISSED.—When at Rutland, and just as Mr. Douglas was entering the Bardwell House, a large Irish woman rushed up, grabbed him in her arms, and kissed him.

THE NEWS AT NEW YORK.—This city being the focus of news as well as commerce, we have overwhelming accounts from all quarters of the country of the growth of the Union cause. —N. Y. Cor. Nat. Int.

Agricultural.

Wintering Stock.

How to winter stock on a short supply of forage, seems just now an important question. A gentleman had a pretty good pile of corn-stalks, well saved. His stock consisted of cows, and his team of horses, but he had little straw and less hay. He's a great believer in the virtues of corn-stalks, and thinks he knows how to feed them. Then he fixed some tubs, by sawing good stout barrels in two, and made good warm stables for cattle. The stalks were all cut, and more or less straw was cut with them. Each cow was allowed all she could eat three times a day, and the men and morning was fixed in this wise:—I he cows at noon had a feed of dry cut stalks and straw, which they would eat pretty clean except the coarser bits. At about 3 o'clock, these were gathered into the tubs and enough more added to make the evening meal. To this we add two quarts of cornmeal and two quarts of bran and hot water turned on, as much as would well moisten the whole, and all well mixed. The morning meal was the same, being mixed over night or early in the morning. In this way, no stalks were wasted, the cows gave a good supply of milk, and increased in condition. It was some trouble, but the measure paid for that abundantly. On Long Island, where it is the custom for the farmers to sell their hay, they keep their horses mainly on cut stalks and ground feed, and their teams look well. We can winter four times as much stock upon an acre of corn-stalks as upon the hay from an acre, and there is no profit in growing hay for stock upon land that will produce good corn.—But the corn must be ground and the stalks cut, and cooked with the meal. —R. in New York Rural.

Winter Oats.

Editors Southern Cultivator.—I am not one of those who are accustomed to writing for the sake of seeing my name in print, and am an earnest lover of humbug and humbugers.—Being a planter myself and feeling a deep interest in the success of this noble calling, I feel it my duty to call the notice of the planting public to a new variety of Winter Oats recently introduced in our neighborhood. They are a large white oat, growing from six inches to one foot taller than the common varieties, and the head correspondingly heavy. They can be sown either in the fall or spring; and produce from one half to as much again as any other kind I can sow. When sowed in the fall, half a stand will make more than a good stand of other kinds. I have the Black Egyptian Oats and several kinds of spring oats, and think I speak advisedly in what I have said. I shall throw away every other kind, and so every one who has sowed oats for the purpose of making a crop, will do well. I have a bunch grown from one root which has one hundred and seventy-one stems. It is worthy of remark that they are the only oats that have escaped the rust this season.—I have them sowed both in the winter and spring—both escaped the rust; and while others who have sowed the common varieties of oats have made almost a total failure, I have an unusually fine crop of this kind. We call them here the Jones Oats, from the fact that they were introduced into this neighborhood by a Mr. Stephen Jones, from Virginia. I will supply any who may desire to make a trial of them for the next season at one dollar a bushel. When sowed up and sent to the railroad the purchaser must pay me for sacks, freight, &c., extra. I can supply to the extent of several hundred bushels, and am engaging them rapidly in my own neighborhood where they are known. They should be sowed to make the heaviest yield about October or November in this climate—one bushel to the acre. If you think this worth a publication, put it in the next number of the Cultivator, and oblige, Yours truly,

F. W. HUTCHISON, JR.
Watkinsville, Ga., July, 1858.

Packing Apples in Leaves.

A few years ago Mr. J. W. Boynton of East Hartford, while gathering up the leaves under an apple tree observed under them a few fresh unfrozen apples. It suggested at once that dry leaves would answer well as packing material for fruit, and the next fall, and every season since he has used them for this purpose.—We saw a few days ago some specimens thus preserved, seemingly as fresh and plump in flavor as when first gathered, yet he assured us that they were varieties that would have decayed months ago if unprotected. His plan is to pick the apples carefully at the proper time, but not to pack them until the forest leaves are perfectly dry and the weather quite cool. Then the apples and leaves are packed in alternate layers, and the last layers of leaves crowded in as close as possible by placing any convenient weight on the cover of the barrel. The leaves are of such elasticity that the whole may be compressed so tightly as to prevent all shudding, &c., and yet not bruise the apples in the slightest degree. In this latitude Mr. Boynton has never found it necessary to keep these barrels of fruit in any place warmer than an open shed. It would be advisable of course, everywhere to keep them in as cool a place as possible. In the spring they are to be removed to a cool dry cellar or to an apartment, especially for fruit, in connection with the ice-house.—Homestead.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.—The Austin at New Orleans, August 20, brings intelligence from Mexico. The revolution in the Northern provinces continued unchecked. Gen. Vidaurri had been attacked while sleeping. Don Zulusa was shot through the head when rising from his bed. The most violent scenes had taken place.

Rate deserting the Sinking Ship.—The N. Y. Herald of Tuesday decidedly advocates a union of all the conservative elements on Bell and Everett, and denounces equally the extremists North and South. The Herald has been a warm supporter of Breckinridge.

Political.

From the Newbern Progress.

THE LEADERS OF THE BRECKINRIDGE PARTY—TO WHAT THEY TEND, &c., &c.

We have ever believed and still believe the masses of the Democratic people honest, and even now when some of them have been deluded into the support of a sectional, irregular candidate for the Presidency against the regular national candidate we have no hard words for them. We have nothing to say against Mr. Breckinridge—we believe him to be an honest, reliable and safe man, but the greatest error of his life was the acceptance of the nomination of the Seceders Convention. It is a stain that will stick to his political record while he has one. He is the candidate of a sectional party whose leaders are corrupt, and whose objects are, as we clearly show, to dissolve the Union. We say that he is a sectional candidate, and he is, for every unprejudiced man who has taken the pains to inform himself must know that Breckinridge and Lane must have no supporters North but the federal office holders and those whom they can influence. Buchanan is an unrelenting enemy of Douglas and would rather see the Union broken into a thousand fragments than see him President.

It is with the leaders of the Breckinridge party that we at present have to do, and to show that disunion is their cherished object we must introduce their own language.

Henry A. Wise of Va., supports Breckinridge, and in 1856 he addressed the following letter to ten of the Southern Governors.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 15, 1856.
DEAR SIR:—Events are approaching which address themselves to your responsibilities and to mine as chief executives of slaveholding States. Contingencies may soon happen which would require preparation for the worst of evils to the people. Ought we not to admonish ourselves by joint counsel of the extraordinary duties which may devolve upon us from the dangers which so palpably threaten our common peace and safety? When how, or to what extent may we act, separately or unitedly, to ward off dangers if we can, to meet them most effectually if we must?

"I propose that as early as convenient, the Governors of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee, shall assemble at Raleigh, N. C., for the purpose of discussing the position upon the state of the country, upon the best means of preserving its peace, and especially of protecting the honor and interests of the slaveholding States. I have addressed the States only having Democratic Executives, for obvious reasons.

"This should be done as early as possible before the Presidential election, and I would suggest Monday, the 13th of October next. Will you please give me an early answer, and oblige

Yours, most truly and respectfully,
HENRY A. WISE.
His Excellency Thomas W. Ligon,
Governor of Maryland."

Judge Bailey, formerly of Georgia, addressed a union meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, last January, on which occasion, according to a Knoxville paper—

"He said; that during the Presidential contest, Governor Wise had addressed letters to all the southern governors—and that the one to the Governor of Florida, had been shown him—in readiness, to prevent Fremont from taking his seat if elected, and asking the co-operation of those to whom he wrote."

W. L. Yancey, of Alabama, who has been everything which a bad man could be in politics, supports the Seceder ticket. On the 10th of May, 1858, when the Southern Commercial Convention met in Montgomery, he delivered an address of welcome to the delegates, of which the subjoined is an extract:

"I must be allowed, at least on my behalf, to welcome you too, as but the forerunners of that far more important body; important as you eventually will be, that if injudicious and wrong shall continue to rule the hour and compass of the dominant section of the country, must, ere long, assemble upon southern soil for the purpose of devising some measure by which not only your industrial, but your social and political relations shall be placed upon the basis of an independent sovereignty, which will have within itself a unity of soil, a unity of production, and a unity of social relation: that unity which alone can be the basis of a successful and permanent government."

At that session the chief topic of discussion in the convention was the re-opening of the African slave trade, and the general exposition of the supposed wrongs of the South. Mr. Yancey had a good opportunity of conferring with the ultraists of other southern States, on the subject of secession and disunion, which we are led to believe, he industriously improved. For within about a month afterward he addressed a letter to Mr. Jas. S. Slaughter, dated June 15th, 1858, which is as follows:

"MONTGOMERY, June 15, 1858.
"DEAR SIR: Your kind letter of the 15th inst. is received. I hardly agree with you that a general movement can be made that will clean out the Aegæan stable. If the Democrats were overthrown, it would result in giving place to a greater and hungrier swarm of flies. The remedy of the South is not such a process. It is a different organization of her true men for prompt resistance to the next aggression. It must come in the nature of things. No na-

...tional party can save us; no sectional party can do it. But if we could do as our fathers did, organize Committees of safety all over the cotton States, (and it is only in them that we can hope for any effective movement) we shall fire the Southern heart—instruct the Southern mind—give courage to each other, and at the proper moment, by one organized concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton States into a revolution.

"The idea has been shadowed forth in the South by Mr. Rufin—has been taken up and recommended in the Advertiser under the name of League of United Southerners," who keeping up their old party relations on all other questions, will hold the Southern issue paramount, and will influence parties, legislatures, and statesmen. I have no time to enlarge, but suggest merely.

In haste, yours, &c.
W. L. YANCEY.

To JAS. S. SLAUGHTER, Esq.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

He had evidently now pretty well matured his scheme, but still held himself open to friendly suggestions. So far as the plot had gone, its diabolical excellence was never surpassed. Mr. Rufin had agreed to it, and the Montgomery Advertiser had taken it up and recommended it. The masses of the people who were to second and sustain the treason, were to retain their party relations on other questions—they were to give their entire faith to their leaders, have their passions duly aroused by fiery appeals, and at "the proper moment" (the leaders) can precipitate the cotton States into a revolution." Mr. Yancey lost no time in setting on foot the proposed organization, and to enlist the masses under his disunion and revolutionary banner. On the 10th of July following, he repaired to the country, and at Bethel church, in the county of Montgomery, delivered an address to the people who had assembled to hear him. His theme, of course, was the wrongs and oppressions of the South. At the conclusion of his speech a "League" was formed, under the following Constitution, as a basis of organization:

"1. The members of this organization shall be known as the 'Leaguers of the South'; and our motto shall be, A SOUTHERN REPUBLIC IS OUR ONLY SAFETY.

"2. There shall be primary leagues, State leagues, and leagues of the Southern States.

"12. No league shall ever nominate a candidate for any office of profit or honor under the Federal or any State government; but each league shall vote according to his conscience, remembering always his duty to the South."

The revolutionary letter to Slaughter having been published in the newspapers, and being severely criticized by the Richmond South, Mr. Yancey wrote a letter to the editor, Mr. Roger A. Pryor, of Va., by way of defence and explanation, in the course of which he says:

"It is equally true that I do not expect Virginia to take any initiative steps toward a dissolution of the Union, when that exigency shall be forced upon the South. Her position as a border State and a well considered southern policy (a policy which has been digested and understood and approved by the ablest men in Virginia, as you yourself must be aware) would seem to demand that, when such a movement takes place by any inconsiderable number of southern States, Virginia and the other border States should remain in the Union, where, by their position and their counsel, they could prove more effective friends than by moving out of the Union, and thus giving the southern confederacy a long abolition, hostile border to watch. In the event of the movement being successful, in this Virginia, could join the southern confederacy; and be protected by the power of its armaments and diplomacy."

So Virginia was to remain in the Union, but to be to North Carolina, what was to become of her? Had the Leaguers made any provision for her? We suppose not. Her position as a border State and a well considered southern policy (a policy which has been digested and understood and approved by the ablest men in Virginia, as you yourself must be aware) would seem to demand that, when such a movement takes place by any inconsiderable number of southern States, Virginia and the other border States should remain in the Union, where, by their position and their counsel, they could prove more effective friends than by moving out of the Union, and thus giving the southern confederacy a long abolition, hostile border to watch. In the event of the movement being successful, in this Virginia, could join the southern confederacy; and be protected by the power of its armaments and diplomacy."

"If an abolitionist be chosen President of the United States you will have presented to you the question of whether you will permit the Government to pass into the hands of your avowed and implacable enemies? Without pausing for your answer, I will state my own position to be that such a result would be a species of revolution by which the purposes of the Government would be destroyed, and the observance of its mere forms intended to no respect. In that event, in such manner as should be most expedient, I should deem it your duty to provide for your safety outside of the Union, with those who have already shown the will, and would have acquired the power, to deprive you of your birthright, and to reduce you to worse than the colonial dependence of your fathers."

The disunion feeling fed by these fanatics, increased, and Gov. Gist, of South Carolina, in his message to the Legislature of that State, November 28, 1859, used the following language:

"With a united South our course will be clear, and our future glorious; we could enforce equality in the Union, or maintain our independence out of it. If, as I solemnly believe, we can no longer live in peace and harmony in the Union—notwithstanding the associations of the past, and the remembrance of our common triumph, (being treated as enemies and aliens, rather than brethren of the same family, and heirs of the same inheritance, by the North,) we can form a confederacy with ability to protect itself against any enemy, and command the respect and admiration of the world."

"The election of a Black Republican President will settle the question of our safety in the Union; and although the forms of the Constitution may be complied with, its vital principle will be extinguished, and the South must consent to occupy an inferior and degrading position, or seek new safeguards for her future security."

Gov. Perry, of Florida, about the same time, in a like "State paper," said:

"True, Florida, as the youngest and least populous of the southern sovereignties, can only follow in action the lead of her sisters, yet this constitutes no reason why, at a time demanding the freest conference and frankest expression among those joined by a common destiny, she should remain silent. I believe that her voice should be heard in tones not loud but deep, in favor of an eternal separation from those whose wickedness and fanaticism forbid us longer to live with peace and safety. There are good grounds for the hope that most of the southern States will not consent to see the General Government pass into hands avowedly hostile to the South. If such is their purpose it is not unlikely that they will pre-

pare for the emergency of the approaching Presidential election."

Gov. McWillie, of Mississippi, responded in pretty much the same spirit for that State. And in due time, the Senate of South Carolina, on the 19th December, passed the following preamble and resolution, which were concurred in by the House, with slight if any alteration:

"WHEREAS, the State of South Carolina, by her ordinance of 1852, affirmed her right to secede from the Confederacy whenever the occasion should arrive justifying her, in her own judgment, in taking that step; and in the resolution adopted by her convention, declared that she forbore the immediate exercise of that right in deference to her sister States; and whereas more than seven years have elapsed since that convention adjourned and in the intervening time, the assaults upon the institution of slavery, and upon the rights and equality of the southern States, have unceasingly continued with increasing violence, and in a new and more alarming form, South Carolina still deferring to her southern sisters nevertheless respectfully announces to them that, in her judgment, the safety and honor of the slaveholding States imperatively demand a speedy separation from the free-soil States of the Confederacy, and earnestly invites and urges her sister States of the South to originate the movement of southern separation in which she pledges herself promptly to unite.

Resolved, That the State of South Carolina owes it to her own citizens to protect them and their property from every enemy, and that for the purpose of military preparation for any emergency, the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated for military contingencies."

Mississippi and Alabama promptly responded, and passed resolutions pledging themselves to go out of the Union in the event of the election of a Black Republican President. They stand solemnly pledged to-day to that course, and be it recollected, those two States created all the trouble at Charleston. In Congress, during the last session, we had similar expressions from various Southern members, of which the following are but mere specimens:

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, said:

"You must go home to your people, and must put down this abolition spirit. You must repeal the laws which you have polluted your statute books, to nullify that provision of the Constitution which protects the value of our slave property along the border, for we do not mean to stay in the Union until you have converted the border States into free States, and so demoralize and enervate our strength. You must pass laws at home condemning and subjecting to the hands of justice the men who advise and the men who plot and the men who engage in these insurrectionary attempts."

You must do for us what we do for foreign nations, and what they do for every country with which they are at peace. Unless you do pass such laws, unless you do put down this spirit of abolitionism, the Union will be short."

Mr. DeJarnette, of Virginia, said:

"You may elect him president of the North; but of the South never. Whatever the event may be, others may differ; but Virginia, in view of her ancient renown, in view of her illustrious dead, in view of her sic semper tyranni, will resist his authority."

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, said:

"I do not concur with the declaration made yesterday by the gentleman from Tennessee, that the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency was not cause for a dissolution of the Union. Whenever a President is elected by a fanatical majority at the North, those whom I represent, as I believe, and the gallant consequences be what they may, to fall back on their reserved rights and say, 'As to this Union we have no longer any lot or part in it.'"

Mr. Pugh, of Alabama said:

"If with the character of the Government well defined, and the rights and privileges of the parties of the compact clearly asserted by the Democratic party, the Black Republicans get possession of the Government, then the question is fully presented, whether the Southern States will remain in the Union, as subject and degraded colonies, or will they withdraw and establish a Southern confederacy of equal homogeneous sovereigns? In my judgment the latter is the only course compatible with the honor, equality, and safety of the South, and the sooner it is known and acted upon, the better for all parties of the compact."

Mr. Curry, of Alabama, said:

"However distasteful it may be to my friend from New York, (Mr. Clark,) however much it may revolt the public sentiment or conscience of this country, I am not ashamed or afraid publicly to avow that the election of Wm. H. Seward or Sol. P. Chase, or any other such representative of the Republican party upon a sectional platform, ought to be resisted to the disruption of every tie that binds this Confederacy together."

Mr. Gartrell, of Georgia, said:

"I need not tell what I, as a Southern man will do—I think I may safely speak for the masses of the people of Georgia—that, when that event (the election of a Republican President) happens, they, in my judgment, will consider it an overt act, a declaration of war, and meet immediately in convention to take in consideration the mode and measure of redress. That is my position; and if that be treason to the Government, make the most of it."

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia said:

"Now with regard to the election of a Black Republican President, I have this to say, and I speak the sentiment of every Democrat on this floor from the State of Georgia; we will never submit to the inauguration of a Black Republican President. I repeat it sir—and I have authority to say—that no Democratic representative from Georgia or this floor will ever submit to the inauguration of a Black Republican President."

All these be it remembered freemen of North Carolina, are now supporters of the Secession ticket-headed by Breckinridge and Lane.

Be it remembered, too, that the men who uttered the following sentiments are all for the disunion ticket—for Breckinridge and Lane.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, in the Senate, on the 6th of January 1859, said:

"The election of a Northern President, upon a sectional and anti-slavery issue, will be considered cause enough to justify secession. Let the Senator from New York (Mr. Seward) or other men avowing the sentiments and policy enunciated by him in his Rochester speech, be elected President of the United States, and, in my opinion, there are more than one of the Southern States, that would take immediate steps towards separation. And, sir, I am free to declare here, in the Senate, that whenever such an event shall occur, for one, I shall be for disunion, and shall, if alive, exert all the powers I may have in urging upon the people of my State the necessity and propriety of an immediate separation."

Mr. Toombs, the colleague of Mr. Iverson, in the Senate, on the 14th of February, 1860, said:

"When that time comes, freemen of Georgia, redeem your pledge: I am ready to redeem mine. Your honor is involved, your faith is pledged. I know you feel a stain as a wound; your peace, your social system, your friends are involved. Never permit this Federal Government to pass into the traitorous hands of the Black Republican party. It has already declared war against you and your institutions. It every day commits acts of war against you; it has already compelled you to arm for your defence. Listen to 'no vain blabbings,' to no treacherous jargon about 'overt acts,' they have already been committed. Defend yourselves! the enemy is at your door! wait not to meet him at the health-stone—meet him at the door! pull down his pillars and involve him in a common ruin."

Capt. B. H. Rutledge, at the Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting in Charleston, South Carolina, said:

"The operation of the Richmond Convention has set on foot a movement in which the whole South joins; so far, at least as the South appears united. Let us hope, let us pray to God that it will continue united, one, and inseparable, upon the vital issue which will come upon us if Lincoln is elected. This would be the last insult which could be offered to a free people."

"Upon such an event, every operation of the Federal Government ought to be made to stop within the limits of every Southern State. No judge should administer Federal justice; no collector should collect Federal customs throughout the whole South. No Southern man should consent to hold office under a commission signed by an Abolition President; and it will be for the people of the South to say whether any Northern man shall be permitted to enter any of the State lines with such intent."

Gen. W. E. Martin, a South Carolina delegate to the Richmond Convention at the same meeting, said:

"The South, I am sure, is not more divided than were the American colonies in the Revolution. The great feeling with us, antagonistic to the resistance to the Union. Yet, deplorable as I consider this sentiment, in this respect, it is not more powerful for mischief than the loyalty of our ancestors to the British Crown. We see, however, that they who entered the struggle with no view to separation from the mother country, yet happily attained that end; and so it may be, and trust will be with the South. Circumstances of late have enabled me to judge of the state of sentiment in the Southern States. If the delegation from Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, Louisiana and Georgia reflect the opinion of the people—and it is but fair to think they do—then there is much hope for the South."

Mr. R. Barnwell Rhet, at the same meeting, said:

"Now my friends, this consolidation is culminating into the Presidential election. We have now going on a struggle; we have now, at last got the two sections of the Union pitted against each other."

"If we are successful, there is a trust, at least, of happy and better days."

Keith, of South Carolina, too, supports the Secession ticket, and he urges South Carolina to leave the Union, alone, if others will not follow her, if Lincoln be elected.

What have the people of North Carolina to say to such disunion sentiments as these? We hear none such from the supporters of Douglas, or Bell; nor do they even come from the supporters of Lincoln. It is only by the supporters of this ticket, which was nominated by the rule or rule faction which seceded from the great national democratic party that we hear breathing a syllable about disunion. We do not hesitate to say that, between the squatter sovereignty of Douglas and the disunion of the Seceders we prefer, infinitely prefer, the former.

Ponder these things, people of N. C. ponder these things determine whether you will calmly and calmly determine whether you will in elevating a party that looks to the dissolution this Union as its most cherished object. We contend that nothing has happened or is likely to happen that will render a dissolution of the Union necessary, and shall continue to oppose all parties and all men who advocate or advance any such abominable doctrine.

THE AFFRAY IN WYTHEVILLE.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express gives the particulars of the affray there, in which W. W. Hanson, Cashier of the Farmer's Bank, lost his life at the hands of O. Stalle, editor of the T. Telegraph. He says:

"Some weeks since, an interchange of newspaper communications took place between the parties, relative to some strictures of the former upon the public acts of the Trustees of the Town, of which Mr. H. was a member. These articles were concluded by one from Mr. H., about two weeks ago, in which he declared himself satisfied. To this Mr. S. made no reply, thereby manifesting a disposition to let the matter drop, and the apprehensions of the public were allayed in regard to it. Both the parties have since attended to their usual duties, neither seeming disposed to interrupt the other until Saturday last, about 11 o'clock, as Mr. S. was coming down the street from the Post Office, Mr. Hanson and one or two friends being seated upon the opposite side of the street leading into the Bank, one of them remarked, 'Hanson, here comes your man.' Upon this Mr. H. arose and replied, 'Well, I'll go across the street, and I'll bet you he takes down the cross street.' Sailing the action to the word, he crossed the street and took his position on the pavement immediately in front of Messrs. Stuart & Laver's store. Mr. Stalle came on a blow, and as he went to pass by, H. gave him a few steps, drew a Colt's fire shooter and fired. Mr. H. continuing to advance, Mr. S. kept up the fire until H. fell, having received two shots—one in the thigh and the other in the abdomen. Stalle surrendered himself to the Sheriff, was examined before a magistrate, and admitted to bail for his appearance at the next Court, the bail being fixed at \$2,000, which was promptly given. Mr. H. died about half past three this evening."

SALEM, Sept. 5.—Corn 75@80. Wheat 120 a 125. Flour, 3.50 @ 4.00. Bacon, 12 1/2 a 15. Beef, 8 1/2 a 9. Pork, 9 1/2 a 10. Yellow, 12 1/2. Butter, 18 a 20. Chickens, 12 1/2 a 15. Eggs, 8. Hay, (wt.) 35 a 40. Oats, 40.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 3.—Bacon, 12 1/2 a 14. Flour 6 75 @ 7.00. Wheat, 140 @ 150. Corn 1 10 @ 1 11. Salt 140 @ 150. Sugar, 24 @ 30. Apple Brandy, 80 @ 85. Whiskey 65 a 75.

[Published by Request.]

A CARD.

TO THE CITIZENS OF FORSYTH COUNTY.—The undersigned, Commissioners of Winston, deem it their duty, under existing circumstances, to submit some facts to their fellow-citizens of this county, to enable them to set with due discretion upon a question of the most vital importance to the citizens of Winston and the County of Forsyth: we refer to the movement made in the late County canvass for the Legislature (which was set on foot by a few interested individuals) to repeal that clause in the act incorporating Winston, which prohibited the County Court from granting a license to any one to retail spirituous liquors within the limits of the corporation, unless he shall have a recommendation to the court, signed by a majority of the acting Commissioners of the town, and to vest in the majority of the County Court, the power over the liquor license. This grave question, the proper solution of which, in the opinion of the undersigned, must necessarily and permanently effect our town for woe or for weal, was suddenly at the commencement of the campaign thrust upon the late candidates in this county for the Legislature, all of whom pledged themselves to represent a majority of the citizens and voters of the county in relation thereto. To effect their object, these few interested individuals, were very industrious, in circulating at the various tax gatherings, petitions to the next General Assembly, for the proposed alteration of the act of incorporation; and doubtless many persons without much consideration or reflection, upon hearing one side of the question, signed their petitions; no counter petition having been presented, we now appeal with confidence to the good citizens of our county—and ask them who have been injured, or aggrieved by the action of the Commissioners of Winston on the license question? Is it possible that you have so soon forgotten the revolting acts and scenes which occurred in our midst, whilst the grog shops were in full blast—acts which degraded our town and made it for the time a byword and reproach. Do you desire the repetition in our streets of the dissipation, the rowdiness, the lawless violence, and blasphemous which we were compelled to see and hear before our town was incorporated, and which so shocked the moral feelings and sensibilities of every good citizen of both town and country? If you are not in favor of again witnessing such outrages at your Court House, then in the name of propriety and justice, stand by us and aid us in retaining a power which has resulted in the establishment and maintenance in Winston, of law, order, and decorum—that such have been the consequences of the refusal on the part of the Commissioners to recommend the licensing of grog shops to the County court, we have only to ask every intelligent and candid person to look at the condition of the town, before its incorporation and since, and be cannot fail to see a most decided—an astonishing change for the better under the Corporation. We with confidence make the assertion, that no county town of the State has higher claims to peace, good order and sobriety than Winston now has. And while we have thus far refused to recommend for license, such as have applied, we would not refuse to recommend to the Court, any man of good and sober habits, the keeper of a well regulated hotel, but would unhesitatingly give such a person the required recommendation.

We have said above that the proper decision of this liquor question is one of vital importance not only to Winston, but also to the citizens of this county; for it cannot be denied that the citizens of county towns in some degree represent the character of those of the country at large. If the youth of your county are brought up in a place, corrupted by dissipation, affrays and blasphemies—unfortunately some of them will fall into the temptations thrown in their way, and become a curse to their parents and a terror to their friends and neighbors; in the same manner the youth and young men of the county visiting their county seat will yield to similar temptations and become wrecks upon the same fatal rock. When we appeal to fathers to aid us in resisting the influence favoring these miserable grogshops, to put an end to riots, disorders and lawlessness at the Court House of their county, where their sons must occasionally come, will they turn to us a deaf ear, will they stand aloof and be indifferent in this struggle? We hope not, we trust not. Then let every lover of morality and good order of truth and justice exert himself in sustaining the act of incorporation as it now is.

Again we appeal to the good citizens of Forsyth, if they are not already with us, by telling them that our citizens have recently determined to build a large and commodious Male Academy in Winston—they have procured the necessary grounds, and contracted for the erection of suitable buildings, which are to be completed by the 1st day of January next—a competent teacher of experience and ability has already been employed, and we expect to have here a school of high grade to which you may safely send your sons, without the fear that they may fall into habits of intemperance while the citizens of our town are permitted to retain the power over the liquor traffic in this place. Would it not be more beneficial for the citizens of the County to have a flourishing Academy at their county seat, where their sons might at a moderate expense, acquire a solid education, and thus be made useful citizens and ornaments to society; than to have one or more flourishing grogshops, from which some one or two persons might make a living from the vitiated tastes and vices of the community; and from which would be made and manufactured numbers of drunkards; and to which poor defamed men would not only carry their own, but the hard earnings of their wives and children, to purchase that which does them no good but positive harm. Then follow citizens of the county, come to the rescue, and help us preserve good order at the Court House, give us your countenance, your encouragement, (not to build up grogshops,) but an Academy of high grade, which may dispense light, knowledge and happiness to the people of our county. Is there any just reason that this license question shall be thrown back into the hands of the magistrates, many of whom reside in distant parts of the county, and come to the Court House not more than once or twice a year—think you that such persons are better able to judge the qualification of the applicant for license to retail, and the most suitable location for the business, than the citizens of Winston, who have had daily and hourly evidences before their eyes of the injurious, and most dreadful effects of grogshops, located in town by the magistrates of the county; and although we have some as good, sober and high minded magistrates in the county as are to be found in the State, we nevertheless insist that the citizens of the town are as competent to determine the propriety of granting a license as they. More than this we are not aware of a single instance where an applicant to retail liquor in our town, was ever refused, though we do know,

that in one or two instances, nearly all of our citizens have signed petitions to the Court, praying them not to grant the license, and have employed counsel to resist the motion.—Do not the taxpayers of Forsyth know, that in the hands of the magistrates, the county has the costs to pay? that such is the case no man can tell deny.

Facts and figures from the record of the Committee of Finance cannot lie. We, therefore, will annex a short exhibit of the state of our County five years immediately preceding, and one year after the act of Incorporation was obtained, and then you may judge for yourselves who is benefited or injured by means of our Corporation.

The above is respectfully submitted to your careful consideration.

P. A. WILSON, Mayor.

R. GRAY, J. L. GORRELL, N. S. COOK, G. H. RENEAR, PETER FETTER, H. A. HOLDER, Commissioners.

A COPY.

The following is a correct statement of the expenses of Forsyth County on State prosecutions, which the County had to pay for the years, as here stated:

From 1st of April 1854 to 31st March 1855, paid by the County to Clerks, Sheriff, Jailor, Constables, and Witnesses	\$64.10
From 1st April 1855 to 31st March 1856, paid by same to same	\$620.70
From 1st April 1856 to 31st March 1857, paid by same to same	\$873.91
From 1st of April 1857 to 31st March 1858, paid by same to same	\$508.87
From 1st April, 1858 to 31st March 1859, paid by same to same	\$503.51
Five years	\$3,148.09
Average per year	\$629.62

From 1st of April 1859 to 31st March 1860, since Winston was incorporated, paid to above mentioned officers \$300.75. I certify the above to be correct.
O. L. BANNER, ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FINANCE.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

HON. GEORGE E. BADGER, of Wake.

HON. R. K. SPEED, of Pasquotank.

DISTRICT.

1st District J. W. HINTON, of Pasquotank.

2nd do CHAS. C. CLARK, of Craven.

3rd do O. H. DOCKERY, of Graham.

4th do L. C. EDWARDS, of Granville.

5th do A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph.

6th do HENRY WALKER, of Davidson.

7th do WM. P. BYNUM, of Lincoln.

8th do TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke.

See news advertisements.—Among them that of Messrs. Stevenson, Weddell & Co., Petersburg, Va. This is a well established and reliable firm, and we would recommend our merchants to give these enterprising gentlemen a call.

The "Newborn Progress" comes to us this week much enlarged and improved in appearance.

The Raleigh "Spirit of the Age" has entered upon its twelfth volume, and put on a new dress. The age is an ably conducted paper, and one of the best literary papers in the State.

Henry E. Colton, late Editor of the Western Advocate, at Asheville, N. C., has sold out to Mr. C. R. P. Byers, who has changed the name of the paper back to the "Asheville Spectator."

The "Union Banner" is a well conducted political paper, just commenced in Beaufort, by T. D. Pool, editor and proprietor.

DOUGLAS CONVENTION.—In another column will be found a sketch of the proceedings of the Raleigh Douglas Convention. The reporter for the Petersburg Express says that 50 counties were represented by 175 delegates.

Gov. WISE IN RALEIGH.—The Raleigh papers state that Gov. Wise was to be in Raleigh on the 6th of Sept., and would address the Mass-meeting on that day.

Wise is for Breckinridge; and rumor has it that he has given up Virginia as lost, and is now trying his hand in North Carolina for Breckinridge.

The SENTINEL quotes our remarks, that the "Opposition have plumed themselves upon the broad platform of the Union," &c., and comments thus:

"Broad is it? So is the road that leadeth to destruction."

We do not like the frame of mind which couples the word "destruction" so closely with the Union. It may be a matter of taste; but there's our sentiment!

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The Democratic Convention.

From what we can learn, taking the great effort made to draw up delegates into consideration, the Democratic District Convention which came off in the courthouse, on Tuesday, was by no means of the "huge proportions" so fondly anticipated by our neighbors of the Sentinel.

Davis, Iradell, Alexander, Alleghany and Yarkin, we believe, were not represented. Ashe by proxy; a few delegates each from Barry, Stokes, Rockingham and Davidson were present; Forsyth, however, (it being court-week, and a number of persons from the county being present on business,) made it convenient to swell the list of delegates somewhat.

M. T. Clement, Esq., of Davis, was appointed Elected on the Breckinridge ticket, in place of Dr. Keen, resigned, whose name now appears on the Douglas ticket; this being the principal business for which the Convention was called.

Hon. David S. Reid and Hon. A. M. Seales addressed the Convention, and both delivered most surprisingly bitter anti-Douglas speeches.—Talis seems the more strange, when it will be remembered that both these gentlemen were, whilom, very strong friends of the "little giant" as Douglas is sometimes termed. Mr. Seales, last summer, declared himself, on the stump, in favor of Douglas, and we learn, even as late as last May, made a strong Douglas speech in Rockingham. And it is well known that Mr. Reid and Douglas were formerly personal and political friends, especially about the time the free suffrage lobby was sprung in this State, as well as at later dates. Messrs. Reid and Seales, both, we learn, expressed their opinion that Breckinridge would carry the State, and be our next President, presuming, also, perhaps, that a majority in the Legislature might be for Breckinridge!—Thereby hangs a tale. But these gentlemen will find themselves woefully mistaken, and had better beware of the Ides of November!

From what we could learn since the Convention, however able and eloquent the speeches might have been, they had but little effect upon the audience, as more than one Democrat expressed himself in favor of Bell and Everett afterwards, and Douglas men have met by scores, who all declared themselves in favor of the Union, and say they could not be persuaded to touch Yancey or Breckinridge with a "ten foot pole!"

The time of the arrival of the Northern Mail has been changed. It now arrives at 8 o'clock, p. m.

Our neighbors of the Sentinel seem to be considerably exercised about "Yancey's Convention," and we have no doubt find it rather an "up hill business," to roll the Yancey ball in this section of the country. The same spirit, we all know, which broke up the Charleston Convention also caused the division in the Baltimore Convention; and we are glad the Sentinel has admitted the fact that Yancey, the notorious disunionist, was in the Convention which nominated Breckinridge, and made the great speech of the occasion.

Yancey is one of the leaders of the Southern fire-eaters, and is working with might and main for Breckinridge.

The last Sentinel speaks of "bad diseases requiring bitter medicines."

Your case precisely, doctor; therefore we have been administering some "bitter medicine," the effects of which are perceptible in your last issue. But our word for it, you cannot persuade the people to swallow your bitter disunion nostrums, sugar them over as you may. You have put the wrong label on your pill boxes, "Breckinridge and Lane."—They won't go down!—They smell too strong of Yancey!

Our neighbors evidently do not like the "Union" platform; but are favorably disposed towards sectionalism, it seems, we are sorry to say. They have gone so far as to quote the New York Tribune, the leading Black Republican organ, as evidence that "the Bell party represented a sham?"—And we thank the Sentinel for that too.—Praise, or any favorable expression from the New York Tribune, would be looked upon with suspicion by the friends of Bell and Everett.

The truth is, the Tribune fears Bell and Everett more than either Douglas or Breckinridge, hence this New York "Roarback!"

The N. Y. Herald thinks the fusion ticket will carry the State of New York by 100,000 votes.—Has the Bell party nothing to do with that?

For Douglas.—Gov. Lotcher, of Va., has declared himself in favor of Douglas and Johnson.

Henry L. Foote, the distinguished Mississippian, is stamping the county for Douglas and Johnson.

LOCAL.

More rain on Monday and Tuesday.
COUNTY COURT is in session this week. Nothing of interest on docket.

SALEM.—This place is becoming quite a summer resort, and the number of visitors from the Eastern part of the State, and from several other Southern States, is larger than usual. Both our hotels have been crowded for the last five or six weeks, presenting a business-like aspect, and giving our quiet town a lively and very bustling appearance. And a number of persons who came here to spend the summer, left earlier than they anticipated, owing to the crowded State of the hotels.

As our town seems to be gradually attracting more attention, on account of the salubrity of its air, good water, abundance of good fruit, (in its season,) and a good market generally, would it not be well to improve other sources of attraction with which nature has favored us, by developing and improving the Mineral Springs, known to exist in this vicinity, so that the invalid might also here enjoy the benefit of the "Springs," in connection with the salubrity of our climate. It might pay an enterprising individual handsomely to put in proper order at least the one Mineral Spring well known to exist within the incorporation.

The discovery of Mineral Springs in the vicinity of some of our neighboring villages, has drawn our attention to this subject, and we believe that, with comparatively little trouble and expense, Salem might also boast of at least one "institution" of the kind.

SALEM ACADEMIES.—The session of the Salem Female Academy has commenced with the most flattering auspices, the number of pupils being equal to former years.

We would direct attention to the advertisement of Salem Male Academy. The teachers employed by the Board are in every way competent to "teach the young ideas."

NEW BUILDINGS.—Several new buildings have been recently erected on Marshall Street, by Mr. L. Clarendon and Mr. Charles Strupe.

James Voss, who was assaulted by Moses Smith, and badly hurt (as stated last week) has died of his wound.

FINE APPLES.—Mr. Jas. Brendle has presented us with some fine apples, the largest of which weighed one pound and a quarter, and measuring 14 1/2 inches in circumference.

JUDGE BIGGS.—Among the distinguished visitors to our village, we noticed Judge Biggs last week. He passed our office some half a dozen times, but as he did not call in, we avail ourselves of the Sentinel's description of his Honor, presuming that our readers will be as much interested in the matter, as the readers of the Sentinel. Says the Sentinel:

"We had the pleasure of an interview with Judge Biggs at our office yesterday and were much gratified to find him in the enjoyment of excellent health and looking remarkably well. The countenance of the Judge is a fair index of his heart. Calm and pleasant, he is one of the most dignified yet affable and intelligent gentlemen in our State. Though a stranger, one cannot approach him without feeling he is in the presence of a more than ordinary man."

We did not notice anything extraordinary in the Judge's appearance.

Judge Person and family have also been spending some weeks here.

For the Press.

STACEYVILLE, N. C. Sept. 3rd, 1860.
To the Voters of the Sixth Congressional District:

As a candidate for Presidential Elector, I will address you at the following places and times, viz:

Kernersville, Forsyth Co., Tuesday, Oct. 2nd.
Lexington, Davidson Co., "Wednesday," 3rd.
Mocksville, Davie Co., "Thursday," 4th.
Yadkinville, Yadkin Co., "Friday," 5th.
Winston, Forsyth Co., "Saturday," 6th.

The candidates on the Bell and Breckinridge tickets are hereby invited to meet me at the above named places, and I will give them the privilege of making other appointments, at which I will meet them.

All papers that circulate in this District, will please publish this, so that the issues involved in the Presidential contest, may be discussed before the people.

Respectfully,

T. W. KEEN.

On our last page we commenced a political article, and concluded on second page, taken from the Newbern Progress, a Democratic paper, to which we would direct the attention of our readers.

Douglas in Oregon.—Complete returns from the late election in Oregon shows the result to be as follows, for the members of the Legislature: Douglas Democrats, 20; Breckinridge and Lane Democrats, 12; Republicans, 12. This secures two Douglas U. S. Senators in place of Lane and Smith. The State will no doubt go for the Little Giant in November.

FUNERAL OF MAJ. GEN. S. GAITHER.—The remains of Major General Sam'l Gaither were followed to the grave on Friday morning last, by a large concourse of our citizens—including the Rowan Artillery, Capt. E. Myers, and the Rowan Rifle Guards, Lieut. Aldrich commanding. The battalion was under the command of Col. Moore. The procession was the largest and most impressive ever witnessed here on any similar occasion.

The death of Gen. Gaither vacates the office of Major-General. He continued to retain the office though he has been bed-ridden for four years.—*Salisbury Banner.*

Judge Douglas in Raleigh.

The Standard contains full reports of the proceedings of the Douglas Convention in Raleigh on Thursday. The Convention was called to order by R. P. Dick, Esq., of Guilford, who expressed much pleasure at seeing so large an assemblage, and hoped that a spirit of generous reconciliation would pervade their councils. He sketched the history of the Charleston Convention, and the causes which led to the final disruption of the Convention at Baltimore, alleging that the advocates of Congressional intervention for the suppression of slavery, were alone responsible for this calamity. His remarks were loudly applauded throughout.

On motion of Mr. Myers, of Mecklenburg, a committee, (consisting of one delegate from each Congressional District) was appointed to report permanent officers for the Convention. The Chair appointed Messrs. Tucker, Pennington, Jones, Sloan, McDougal, Jenkins, Phipps, Merritt and Hyman.

The Committee on permanent organization, reported as follows:—For President of the Convention, Dr. C. J. Fox, of Mecklenburg; For Vice President, Thos. Jones, Esq., of Martin; Maj. G. H. Wilder, of Wake; Thos. Settle, Jr., of Rockingham; Col. J. Morrison, of Moore; Secretaries: Messrs. J. Q. DeCarteret and Q. Busbee, of Wake.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of one delegate from each Congressional District, was appointed to prepare business for the Convention.

The Committee on retiring, reported a number of resolutions, cordially reaffirming and heartily endorsing, the platform of principles adopted at the National Democratic Convention which recently assembled at Charleston, and pledged themselves to support cordially, the nominees of said Convention for President and Vice President.

It was also resolved, that it was the duty of that Convention, and necessary for the success of the National Democratic party, to nominate and maintain an Electoral ticket, pledged to the support of Douglas and Johnston; and that they instruct their Electors to vote for Douglas and Johnston, in case it will either elect them before the people, or carry them to the House of Representatives, and in case it will do neither, they shall cast their votes as will best subserve the purpose of defeating the Black Republican candidates.

A resolution highly complimentary to Robt. P. Dick, Esq., was reported by Mr. Little, and unanimously passed.

In the afternoon an address was delivered by Duncan K. McKee, Esq., which, says the Standard, was received with the warmest demonstrations of delight and approval, and when, towards the close, he styled Mr. Dick "the lone star which shone through the dark eclipse of North Carolina's fidelity to Democracy," the wildest enthusiasm prevailed.

After Mr. McKee's speech, the Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock P. M., when on being called to order, Mr. Pennington offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report to this Convention the expediency and necessity of establishing in the City of Raleigh, a Campaign Paper, which shall support the claims of S. A. Douglas and H. V. Johnson, the National Democratic nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

The resolution having passed, was referred by the Chair to a committee consisting of Messrs. Miller, Sherrard, Norwood, Tucker and Settle.

The Executive Committee, through its Chairman Mr. Busbee, reported the following Electoral Ticket:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Robt. P. Dick, of Guilford.
Duncan K. McKee, of Craven.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st District	Col Sam'l Watts.
2nd "	F. D. Koonce.
3rd "	D. McDougald.
4th "	W. H. Miller.
5th "	Col. John Morrison.
6th "	Dr. Thos. W. Keen.
7th "	Wm. R. Myers.
8th "	J. D. Hyman.

The Convention concurred in the report of the committee.

The committee to which Mr. Pennington's resolution was referred, reported through Mr. Miller in favor of the immediate establishment of a Douglas organ in Raleigh.

The report was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. McKee, a committee of three was appointed to telegraph to the National Democracy of New York and Illinois, that this Convention had nominated a straight out National Democratic Electoral Ticket. The chair appointed Messrs. McKee, Tucker and McDougald.

On motion of Mr. Myers, the Executive Committee was instructed to have 20,000 copies of the proceedings of the Convention, to be given with Judge Douglas' speech, published for circulation.

At the suggestion of Mr. Busbee, this motion was reconsidered, and amended by leaving the number of copies at the discretion of the Committee.

Dr. Piermont of Pasquotank, addressed the Convention, and was followed by J. T. Rosser of Minnesota.

H. W. Miller, Esq., being loudly called, excused himself temporarily and introduced Dr. Keen of Rockingham.

Messrs. Miller and Howerton subsequently addressed the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Pennington, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries.

The President expressed his high gratification at the harmony which had pervaded their deliberations. And then the Convention adjourned sine die.—*Wilmington Herald.*

LATE FROM EUROPE.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 3.—The "City of Manchester," passed Cape Race this evening. She brings dates (via Queenstown) to the 23rd.

Cotton was firm. Breadstuffs were buoyant. Provisions dull. At London wheat had slightly advanced.

Garibaldi had landed in Calabria, and the Calabrians were in open revolt in his favor. His forces had met with some success.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

St. Joseph's, Mo., Sept. 3.—The Pony Express from San Francisco is in, with dates to the 22nd.

Lieut. Wood had attacked the Indians at Ruby Valley, and killed 17 of them. Three of his men were wounded. It is supposed that the route is now protected, and that the parties will not again be interrupted.

Senator Latham addressed a Democratic meeting at Sacramento in advocacy of the Breckinridge ticket, but the Breckinridge resolutions were voted down.

An Excursion to the Mountains of Western North Carolina.

At the close of the last paper we announced the arrival of our party at Mr. Jo. Stepps, (2,368 feet above the Sea), and before we continue our march, a sketch of the evening we passed with this jovial old man may prove interesting.

Shortly after our arrival, our attention was drawn to the yard, by several hearty cheers, and lo, there came our hunter friends, each with a "sheep" of the venison thrown over his shoulder. We were sorely tempted to shoot "silver bullets" for a venison breakfast, but from the conversation, found it impossible to purchase any. After "lickerin'" all round, these hardy men started for home, some of them living ten miles distant, across the ridge.

After a good supper, we seated ourselves round a cheerful fire, enjoying its genial warmth, as the evening was rather cool. Our host, though never much of a hunter—was an early settler in these parts, and relates many little yarns, of local interest.

Speaking of fogs on the Mountains, he said that he had been caught in their folds several times, everything appearing to be turned around, and when the truth flashed upon him that he was lost, he remarked, "I tell you, I felt mighty queer," only exclaiming himself by waiting 'till the fog lifted. At another time he enjoyed a rare sight of a herd of deer in full play, running, jumping, and cutting up all sorts of stunts, till they finally all laid down, giving him a chance at the patriarch of the herd, a fine large buck, which he had the pride to bring home with him. The jovial old man related many other anecdotes, for which we have no room, all illustrating some pleasant reminiscence of his, or one of his neighbor's mountain experience.

After enjoying ourselves a few hours, we retired, our noddies filled with the anticipated pleasures of the morrow.

July 24th.

Very early this morning we were en route for the foot of the Black, travelling at the base of the mountains and admiring the numerous little "cove farms" as they are called, nestling in the Mountain recesses. The mountain tops were basking in the rays of the morning sun, while a deep shadow lay in the vales. At length the ruddy light descended, showering its brilliant hues upon the mountain sides and valley below, leaving a deep shadow, where some high peak, yet shut out the glorious orb of day. All around, and heaven-high, rose those glorious forms, looking as if the Deity had thrown his mantle of light over their leafy garniture. It was an enchanting scene.

And now, as if to crown the beauties of the morning, the limpid Swannanoa rippling over its pebbly bed, was at our side, ever and anon crossing our path. So pure are its crystal waters, that we were loth to disturb their beauty. The road was literally hedged in with laurel and spruce, a perfect wilderness of luxuriance.

We were nearing the foot of the great Black, as the residence and law school of Judge Bailey indicated. This school is situated in the heart of this delightful country, and is under the immediate supervision of Judge Bailey, well known, as an able jurist and an accomplished gentleman. His son, W. H. Bailey, Esq., assists him, and their excellent law libraries are open to the students.

We arrived at J. M. Alexander's (formerly Jesse Stepps' house), at about 9 o'clock. The floor of the piazza at this house is 2,770 feet above the level of the sea. We found the mules all taken by a party having just left for the peak. Mr. Wm. H. Bailey, however, informed us that we could walk, but it would be hard work, and that a guide was not absolutely necessary, as there was a very plainly marked trail, so we could not go amiss. With these encouragements we set about making our arrangements for a tramp.

On Wednesday, July 24th, being joined by two gentlemen, and reluctantly leaving one of our party behind, on account of illness, we started off, about half past 10 o'clock, in Indian file, Squire Bill leading, bearing the provision box, with his shawl thrown across his shoulder, and staff in hand, making a model guide for such a set of fellows as we were. Next came Tom, similarly accoutred, followed by the Bachelor, Artist, Palmetto, Goldsboro, and N. & B., all with blanket and staff, ready for a long and tiresome walk. As we gaily trudged on for some distance, the North fork of the Swannanoa rolling along side of us, the road, shaded with fine old trees, we arrived at a rough across the river, conducting very good Chalybeate water to the road side, from a strong spring on the opposite bank. We were now near the end of the carriage way and commenced the ascent proper in the warmest part of the day, finding it very uncomfortable. After a good rest, we commenced ascending, winding up snake fashion, at first with "words of cheer, quick spoken jests, then silently, then panting and sighing audibly," all complaining of our "breathing apparatus" as Palmetto facetiously called it. We now arrived at a streamlet, which came brawling down a rocky gorge, as pretty a spot as had yet met our eyes on the mountain; and while we lazily reclined upon its rocky banks, Palmetto sighed for a home in this wilderness of hills, all expressing delight with this refreshing locality. The day was advancing, and we were beginning to feel the want of a dinner, so we hurried on, amid many ludicrous scenes. Occasionally Palmetto and the Artist would sing out for a rest, to which none would object, all dropping down as best we could. Some one of the crowd thought for a man of "his inches" the exertions were almost "liquefying," concluding that "Binner's" Cognac, with a little mountain water a great institution, and as a medicine for mountaineers, not to be sneezed at; to which they all replied, amen.

Tom would occasionally start a tune, winding up with a whoop; Squire would calculate our progress by "looking aloft" at the neighboring heights, and peering down the deep gorges; while Goldsboro, with the rest would crack a joke and look seriously weary.

But onward was our motto and so we tottered up, until the sweet tinkle of a cow bell came cheerily to our ears, and as we yet listened to catch the repetition, the "Mountain Home" appeared in full view. Dinner yelled Bill, and dinner yelled we all, while we mended our pace amazingly, soon arriving at the longed for resting place. Palmetto had over calculated his strength, and he barely saved himself till he found a bed in the house, where he, however, soon recruited.

A cool and refreshing breeze greeted us on our arrival at this, the highest Hotel in the United States; and we were soon seated in the rustic piazza, and looking out upon a scene that simply repaid us for our toil. This building is of wood, 5,246 feet above the level of the sea, and is constructed entirely of "Balsam Fir," every part prepared on the mountain, the boards being sawed by what is called the "whip saw." The house contains two rooms and a hall which is used as a dining room. The whole is plainly and comfortably finished. The view from the piazza is truly grand and magnificent, embracing, among many smaller, the following well known peaks. To the left and immediately above, is the first peak of the Black, known as the "Potato Top," a little farther over, and almost in front of you, rise the "Pinnacle" of the Blue Ridge, and "Old Gray Beard," while to your right loom up "Big and Little Craggy," with a fair view of various ridges and spurs, all jumbled together in a confused mass. The Patton family own a large tract of land among these mountains, consisting of about 9,000 acres, which is an excellent range for cattle.

Dinner being now ready we "went in" with a will coming very near clearing the board, paying the moderate sum of \$1.00; but who wouldn't pay that for such a high dinner. After strolling about the mountain side, we returned to the house and made ready for a new start, engaging a man to carry up our provisions, to build a fire, and bring water, as we knew nothing about the locality of our camping place.

We left the Hotel at about 4 o'clock in the evening, finding a rocky ascent. Not far from the house, yet considerably more elevated, is one of the most sublime prospects that any one can imagine. The same prominent peaks greet you, as below, yet the scene is far different; a dark green wilderness stretches below you swelling into mountains, extending far out in the distant horizon. Words cannot express our feelings as we gazed in mute astonishment upon this rugged scene. Upon the rock near by, a neat circular marble slab is inserted, in memory of the daughter, late William Patton, who was the first lady that ever ascended this mountain.

After making this first long ascent, we gained the main ridge leading to the "Potato Top," keeping it for some time, and then turning to the left, we made directly for Mount Mitchell. The whole mountain is, apparently, carpeted with the most luxuriant moss, extending its verdure over huge rocky boulders, converting their adamantine surface into a soft and downy pillow, and giving the fallen fir trees a beautiful and fairy-like garniture. Never did we expect to see such a combination of the fearfully grand, with the soft and endearing beautiful, as crowded upon our enraptured vision, while ascending this singular and magnificent mountain. When weary of one scene, you have but to turn and another, more beautiful, bursts upon your bewildered senses.

Here we met a party returning from the peak, and from them we procured a mule for Palmetto, naming him "Balsam," he, proving a source of much amusement. Squire Bill concluded to walk every inch, up and down the mountain, and so did we. We were again becoming fatigued, when the Observatory on Mt. Mitchell came in sight, standing in an open space of about five acres, covered with grass, 6,582 feet above the level of the sea. The atmosphere was clear enough to have a beautiful view, and as the sun was fast declining, threw its slanting rays upon the grand scene below us. A thousand thoughts rushed through our minds while we gazed upon this wildest of all scenes yet presented to our eyes. But how shall I describe the prospect below and around? No bright snow cliffs and flashing glaciers gave animation to the scene; yet all around is wilder than fancy ever painted or described. A labyrinth of mountains stretch far out in the distance, and you scarcely see a hand's breadth of cultivated land in the whole motionless panorama. Far below, you see a dark lane through the forest, denoting the course of some river; not a murmur reaches your ears in this still place; not a glance of its waters escapes to greet your eyes, for all is dark, sombre, and yet beautiful.

But, we will not enter into detail of our tedious tramp, for we cannot make you see the dark Balsam forest, with its carpet of moss; we cannot show you the miniature prairies that dot here and there this sombre old mountain; or induce you to take a draught of cold water from a beehive reservoir, where our party are engaged in refreshing the inner man. This spot is known as Otter's cabin, there being a dilapidated hut near by.

The sun was nearly down as we entered a beautiful prairie; and there, before us, stood the peak of our destination. Our watches told 7 o'clock, when we commenced our last ascent, which though very steep was performed in a very short time. The twilight was fast receding, when, with a shout we announced that we had achieved our object, and stood upon the highest point of land east of the Rocky Mountains. Approaching Dr. Mitchell's grave, we reverently bared our heads, in honor of the lamented dead.

The vast sea of mountains which are

around us have grown dusky, and with weary eyes, and jaded frames we turn our steps towards a cheering blaze down among the dark firs, piloted by one of a party of mountaineers, encamped near the top.

More anon.

DIED.

In this place, on the 4th inst., MARY ELIZABETH HUGHES, aged 4 years 11 months and 4 days.

Recently, Gen. SAM'L GAITHER.

[It was CHRISTIAN, and not Jacob Shaub, who died recently in this county, aged some eighty odd years.]

FALL, 1860.

STEVENSON, WEDDELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 75 & 80 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Virginia.

Prints and Dress Goods, ENGLISH, BRESCHE AND AMERICAN.

In Large Stock and Great Variety. Plantation GOODS,

In Large Assortment. Also, a full line of NOTIONS.

TOGETHER with every class, and description of Goods to be found in WHOLESALE HOUSES, NORTH OR SOUTH. The trade of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, is invited to an examination of the Goods now in store. Weekly additions will be made during the season.

Orders promptly Executed. September 7, 1860. 21-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING at September Term, 1860, of Forsyth County Court, qualified as administrator of the estate of Thomas C. Ham, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present them duly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of recovery. And all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment without delay.

JULIUS T. HARMON, Adm'r.
Kernersville, Sept. 4, 1860. 21-4f

Administrator's Sale.

ON Thursday the 27th of September, 1860, will be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of Thomas C. Ham, dec'd, the following property:

A large collection of Scientific and other Books; Surveying Instruments; Millwright's Tools; one Smit Machine; 10 Daniel's Patent Straw Cutters; Rifles and Pistols; Buggy and Harness; one Copying Press; one fine Secretary and Bureau; Beds and Bedding; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles.

JULIUS T. HARMON, Adm'r.
Kernersville, Sept. 4, 1860. 31-4f

MILL-WRIGHTING AND MACHINERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of Mill-work and Machinery, on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinds of Mill building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice. Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPES.
Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-4f

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of E. A. VOGLER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The Notes and Accounts due the firm will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue the business as the old firm.

E. A. VOGLER.
July 1st, 1860. 14-11m.

NOTICE.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANKROAD. ON Saturday the 15th day of September next, at 1 p. m., there will be a meeting of the Stockholders West of High Point, at the Town Hall in Salem.

A full attendance of stockholders is requested, as business of importance, in reference to the division of the road, will be considered.

August 17, 1860. 18-5f

Money Wanted!

NOTICE.

WE take this occasion to remind our friends and customers that we would be pleased if those who owe us would come forward and make payment.

Many accounts on our books must be closed. Interest charged on accounts standing longer than six months. We return our thanks to our friends and patrons for past favors, and hope still to receive a share of the trade.

E. L. HEGE.
Salem, N. C., July 13, 1860. 13-3m

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 22, 1860. 10-ly.

BIBLES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
at the BOOKSTORE.

Ranger's Notice.

TAKEN UP by James Reed, on Saturday the 2d of June, near Bethania, Forsyth County, a common-sized dark iron-grey Mule, supposed to be about 20 years old, with marks of harness on its shoulders and sides, blind in the right eye, and barefooted, valued at \$25.

June 15-5f. T. CHITTY, Ranger.

GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING
For Picture Frames.
FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

THESE FRAMES, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others.

For all, call at the BOOKSTORE.

ALBUMS.
A LARGE and Splendid assortment, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

PORT FOLIO
IN GREAT VARIETY at the BOOK STORE.

Collegiate Institute,

Alexander County, N. C.
J. G. HARRIS, Principal,
Aided by Competent Assistants.

THE Sixth annual session of this Institution has just closed under very flattering prospects. The next session will commence on the 5th of July, 1860.

Board, \$7.00 per month.
Tuition varies from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per Session. Contingent fee, \$5.00.

For further particulars address the Principal at York Collegiate Institute, Alexander County, North Carolina.

June 29th, 1860. 11-4f

Glass, Glass, Glass.

I would respectfully draw the attention of all persons, who may be in want of a Good Article of Glass, to the large assortment of all sizes, kept constantly on hand at my Store, and I only ask an examination of my prices, to assure all that Glass sold by me is THE CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET.

O. A. KEHLIN.
Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14-4f

Yadkin Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of this valuable property, situated 10 miles South West of Salem, on the Yadkin River. There are 22 acres of land belonging to the Mill upon which is a good comfortable house, with other out buildings.

These Mills can be used as a good water power, as there is on the Yadkin River, they consist of 1 pair Corn Saws, 2 pair Burrs, and a Circular Saw, all driven by Cast Iron Gearing. The Mills are situated in an excellent wheat growing and timbered country, and are extensive ly patronized. Terms accommodating.

For further particulars address J. T. CONRAD, Cross, N. C.

Aug. 10, 1860. 17-2m.

* Sentinel copy.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his

POETRY.

Morning—its Beauty and its Blessings.

BY H. B. WILDMAN.
Morn again with golden pencil,
Tints the curtain of the East,
And again in robes of tinsel
Stands in her holy chancel,
Making ready for the feast!
Gently flushing,
Gently blushing,
Like a bride before the priest!

Oh, what holy thoughts come o'er us,
As we drink the morning balm!
As we view the field before us,
As we join the pleasant chorus
Of the morning's holy psalm!
As we wander,
As we ponder,
In the morning's blessed calm.

Thoughts of other, happier hours,
Come to us with memories rife;
And again we seek the bowers
Where we used to gather flowers,
In the morning's march of life,
Memories greet us,
Pleasures meet us,
Yet unstained by care or strife.

Oh, how much of life is wasted
In this so-called world of bliss;
How much pleasure grain is blasted—
How much happiness untasted—
How much pleasure do we miss,
Just by keeping
Dull eyes sleeping
Such a holy morn as this.

Happy! happy! blessed morning!
May my soul retain the view;
Ere the evening lamps are burning,
May the holy picture warning,
Teach me to begin anew!
Guide me cheerful,
Make me prayerful,
Till life's pilgrim day is through!

HUMOROUS.

Making a Living.—"Sonny, where is your father?"
"Father's dead, sir."
"Have you any mother?"
"Yes, I had one, but she's got married to Joe Danklin, and don't be my mother any more, 'cause she says she's got enough to do to tend to his own young 'uns."
"Smart boy, here's a dime for you."
"Thank ye, sir; it's the way I make my livin'."
"How?"
"Why by tellin' big yarns to green 'uns like you, at a dime a pop."

A good lady, who had two children sick with the measles, wrote to a friend for the best remedy. The friend had just received a note from another lady, inquiring the way to make pickles. In the confusion, the lady who inquired about the pickles received the remedy for the measles, and the anxious mother of the sick children read with horror the following:
"Scald them three or four times in very hot vinegar, and sprinkle them with salt, and in a few days they will be cured."

An eccentric wealthy gentleman stuck up a board in a field upon his estate, upon which was painted the following:—"I will give this field to any man who is contented." He soon had an applicant. "Well, sir, are you a contented man?" "Yes, sir, very." "Then why do you want my field?" The applicant did not stop to reply.

An Irishman was once indulging in the intellectual occupation of sucking eggs raw and reading a newspaper. By some mischance he contrived to bolt a live chicken. The poor bird chirped as it went down his throat, and he very politely observed, "Be the powers, me friend, you spoke a little too late!"

A clergyman had just united a couple whose Christian names were Benjamin and Ann. "How did they appear during the ceremony?" inquired a friend. They appeared both animated and benighted," was the reply.

Of what nation are all stocking menders? Dar-nation.

What key will unlock most men's minds? Whiskey.

When does molasses have a fatty taste? After it has been in a hog-head.

When does a client begin to bore a lawyer? When his case augurs well.

Two persons were once disputing so loudly on the subject of religion, that they awoke a big dog which had been sleeping on the hearth before them, and he forthwith barked most furiously. An old divine present, who had been quietly sipping his tea while the disputants were talking, gave the dog a kick, and exclaimed, "Hold your tongue, you silly brute! you know no more about it than they do!"

"Good-morning, Pompey," said the lawyer. "Good-morning, mass!" "What makes you carry your head down so, Pompey? Why don't you walk with your head erect, like me?" "Mass, you ever been thro' a field of wheat when he ripe?" "Yes, Pompey." "Well, you take notice some of de heads stand up, and some hang down; dem dat stand up got no grain in 'em."

A mile or so from town a man met a boy on horseback, crying with cold. "Why don't you get down and lead the horse?" said the man, "that's the way to keep warm."

"It's a b-b-borrowed horse, and I'll ride him if I freeze."

ONE OF THE BOOYS.—A man in stopping his paper, recently, wrote:—"I think folks don't like to spend their money on papers, my father never did an every body said he was the smartest man in the kountree, and had got the intelligent family of booy that ever dagg ta'ers."

How to MAKE A PROUD GIRL.—"Mr. Smith," said a little fellow, the other evening, to his sister's beau, "I wish you would n't praise our Anna Maria any more. You have made her so proud now that she won't speak to cousin Laura, nor help mother the least bit."

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